

RED PAPER HEART

PINNED ON THE BREAST OF A CON-
DEMNED SEMINOLE

Then the Council of the Tribe Lower
Their Rifles and Fire at the Little
Red Target and the Murderer
Drops and Withers in a Hor-
rible Fashion—Apaches
Will be Sent to Live
at Fort Sill—Gen-
eral News of
Oklahoma.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Aug. 28.—D. C. Lewis and George Guthrie returned from the execution of the Seminoles, the capital of the Seminoles nation, and is as far removed from civilization as the center of Africa, so far as the transmission of news is concerned. Lewis and Guthrie saw the execution of Coudjari, a Seminole Indian, who was tried in the courts of the nation for murdering one of his relatives, convicted and sentenced to be shot to death.

Yesterday the Oklahoman published an account of the terrible execution as related by the two men:

They describe the Indian as a very stout, well-proportioned man, six feet or more and built in proportion. On the night preceding the execution he was brought to the place of execution and lodged in the jail, which was guarded by light-horsemen. It was thought the governor, Jackson Brown, might relieve him at the last moment, but that gentleman declined to interfere, and in the morning the condemned man was shackled and taken outside the jail onto the porch, and there received his friends, among them being his wife and two children. He held quite a love until the hour of execution. At 11 o'clock a. m. a bell was tolled, and after a short interval the march to the place of execution was begun. The condemned man was dressed only in pants and shirt and wore a cowboy hat. He walked with a steady step, guarded on both sides by a light horseman, and presented no appearance of fear.

The place of execution is on the outskirts of the town, and consists of a large open set up, upon which the condemned man takes his seat on the stone with his back to the tree and the executioners take their positions in front of him. The first shot was fired by the light-horseman, and the condemned man was shot to death on that stone, took his seat unconcerned, pushed back his hat and looked at the executioners. He then turned his eyes to be executed. The doctor, the physician of the tribe, Dr. Holloman, placed a piece of red paper in the shape of a heart to the condemned man's shirt directly over his heart, and stepping back declared him all ready. Two light-horsemen armed with Winchester rifles were the executioners, and the condemned man, putting two bullets directly in the center of the paper heart and through the heart of the paper heart and through the heart of the man, but as soon as shot, his countenance was terrible. He was held up in the seat by two of his guards until pronounced dead by the physician. His corpse was then put into a coffin and delivered to his friends for burial.

The execution was public and was witnessed by a large crowd of people many of them being white.

APACHES GO TO FT. SILL.

Gerónimo and His Blood-Thirsty Gang
Fostered on Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The secretary of war started an order today for Mount Vernon barracks, Ark., where he will take charge of the Gerónimo band of Indians and escort them to Ft. Sill, O. T. This is in accordance with the bill passed through congress by some of the southern members. The band is about 250 strong and was taken off the warpath in Arizona and New Mexico in 1884 and placed in prison in Alabama, where they have since remained.

They have been kept under close guard there, and being so far from the native jungles and scenes of warfare they have been content to live at government expense. But some of the southern members got up a scheme to send the band away from there. They were assigned to their own climate in order to help the argument.

When the item was reached providing money for the transportation of the band, the secretary of the interior, concluded that of "some one of the territories" Oklahoma is the one. Since the passage of the bill the people of Arizona and New Mexico have protested against sending them back to their old haunts, and have been very prompt in their opposition to bloodshed. So it was easy under the circumstances to send them to Oklahoma.

PREHISTORIC MAN IS FOUND.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 28.—A remarkable find from a geological point of view is reported from twenty-five miles northwest of here. While workers were digging a well on the farm of Rinaldo Brown, at the depth of thirteen feet, in the solid rock and sixteen feet from the surface of the ground, a blast uncovered a human skeleton embedded in the rock. The skeleton appears to be the average and portions of it are well preserved. The skull and one arm were taken out whole, and with pieces of rock showing the imprint of a hand, will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

WARRENBURG LET OUT.
GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 28.—Governor Reardon yesterday issued a pardon to George Warrenburg, confined in the penitentiary at Lansing, Kan. Warrenburg resided in this city and was sentenced to the pen at the March term of the district court in 1893 for assault with intent to kill. His time for service was about 18 months, and most of it was served. The pardon was granted on the ground of good behavior, and a petition presented by the governor by Lizzie Warrenburg, sister of the prisoner.

Wouldn't Have the Pig.

Although the court of Austria is commonly known as the most aristocratic in Europe, no monarch is easier to reach than Emperor Francis Joseph. He has certain audience days when any of his subjects, high as well as low, are permitted to call to discuss with him any affairs which they choose. At the last reception of this kind an old peasant, who wished to secure the intervention of his majesty in a lawsuit, appeared at the Hofburg with a little pig one month old in her arms. As she entered the palace, the minister of ceremonies told her she must leave the pig behind. She insisted upon carrying it, however, saying that it was a present for her "good emperor." It was with great difficulty that the squealing animal was taken from her arms. The woman had her interview, but was obliged, much to her sorrow, to carry the pig back to her home. She could not understand why his majesty would not accept presents of kind from his subjects.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. VANDERBILT

She is Separated from Her Husband and Will Go Into Court.

New York, Aug. 28.—A Paris dispatch says Mrs. W. Vanderbilt has under consideration the advisability of instituting proceedings for divorce. The difficulties, it is said, nearly reached a climax some months ago, when the party on the yacht, "Valiant," in the Mediterranean, separated. About ten weeks ago, Cornelius Vanderbilt, went to London to stop the divorce proceedings, but was unsuccessful. Mrs. Vanderbilt is represented by Colonel William Jay of New York, who is now in Germany. A proposition is said to have been made by Mrs. Vanderbilt for a separation on a basis of an annual allowance of \$300,000, the custody of her children, and the possession of three houses at Newport, Islip, and in New York.

It is said Mrs. Vanderbilt offered no objection but would only consent to terms which she thought would be made by her lawyer. She has refused his proposition, and further discussion is postponed until the arrival of Colonel Jay in Paris. The matter is said to be in the hands of the law, and it is further than any he had instituted no proceedings for divorce.

THE VAMPIRE BAT PEST.

One of the Chief Dr.-whacks to Cattle-
Raising in Central America.

There are some drawbacks to the Jethian cattle business that would rather astonish the American cowboy were he to go there. The chief of these is the vampire bat, says a San Francisco correspondent writing from Panama. One reads stories of the vampire bat sucking the blood of human beings, and at least two books by naturalists tell us that these bats do suck human blood. Vampire bats are found by the thousands in Veraguas and Ciriqui. I asked at every place for a person whose blood had been sucked by vampires, but could not find a soul. And yet people sleep out of doors without even a blanket to protect them—sleep bare-headed and bare-footed. The vampire had every chance to alight on the human big toe, as he is said to do, and while soothing the foot with his fanning wings, to suck out the life blood. I could not find any such case, however, nor had that observant Englishman, C. Proctor, who lived twenty years in David, ever found any. But the vampire is the pest of the cattleman. He is particularly fond of real blood, but older stock and horses, colts, mules and burros all suffer. I did not catch a vampire at his work, though I saw hundreds of them, but the cattleman all told the same story. The vampire settles somewhere on the back of the animal, and sucks the blood. He is most active at night, and then, while slowly fanning his wings to and fro, cuts a circular piece of skin one-quarter of an inch thick in diameter. Through this hole he sucks the blood. If he succeeds, the animal will be of little consequence, nor would the loss of blood do much damage were it not that all but a dozen vampires may feast on one poor calf or on the back of a saddle horse in one night. The calf is badly weakened by the loss of blood, while a saddle horse so served is worthless until the wounds are entirely healed. But that is not the worst result of the bite. The region swarms with a pestiferous fly that soon after daylight finds the wound and lays eggs in it. Unless the wound is properly cleaned and dressed with a waxy salve within forty-eight hours after the vampire's attack the animal will be of little use to the progeny of the fly. The percentage of calves thus killed is large, in spite of the watchfulness of the cow herders.

THE HOTTEST DESERT.

It is the Cocapah and Is Too Salty for
Human Existence.

"It is not generally known that the hottest, most arid desert in the world is in the United States, but such is the fact," said a resident of San Diego, to a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The Cocapah desert is small, but it is the most dangerous of any in the known world."

"Standing upon the mountain range to the east, looking across the sixty miles of plain to another mountain range, the Cocapah desert, with its two small lakes and a few scattered trees, does not appear that it requires any extraordinary feat of danger or endurance to cross the plain. And this has caused the loss of many lives. The sand of that desert is so hot that in a few miles the shoes will be literally burned off the traveler's feet, beasts will be overcome before half the distance is encompassed, and the adventurous traveler dies in agony, literally consumed with heat from without and thirst within."

"Many have been known to attempt the journey, and a few have been known to return. These have gone no further than the first lake, and, finding it salt water, have beaten a retreat. The nearest lake has been reached only enough to know that it is salt and flows with the Gulf of California and the water is the same, hence it must be a part of that body, although separated from it by sixty or seventy miles of solid earth and a high range of mountains."

"This range was probably at one time an island and the Cocapah desert the bottom of the sea. I once started across the barren waste to investigate, but I had not gone ten miles before becoming completely exhausted, the soles of my feet were blistered with heat, my brain grew dizzy, I could get no air and the breath seemed to stop in my throat."

"I turned back just in time to save my life, and when I reached the forests of the mountain once more I was delirious for hours."

Esoter Than Arithmetic.

It is easier to remember things usually if you know what they mean. A little boy could never remember even about how long an orbit is till his father told him the word was cubitus in Latin, which means an elbow, and that the measure called orbit was the distance from a man's elbow to the end of his middle finger. "And how much is a fathom?" asked the little boy. "Oh, fathoms come from the two words, 'fat,' which means, in the Aryan language, to extend, and 'thom,' a thumb. A fathom is the length of a man's extended arm, that is, when his arms are stretched out on each side from the shoulders, from tip to tip of his fingers. The foot is an English word, and means just the length of the foot of a full-grown man."

Will Some One Answer?

Little Dot—Is it hotter in the country than in the city?

Little Dot—Then why do men wear thick clothes and silk hats in the city, and then, when they go to the country, put on thin clothes and straw hats?

WOMAN THREW IT

CHICAGO MAN'S NECK IS BROKEN
BY PAVING STONE

Neighborhood Quarrel in the Stock
Yard's District Results in a Bloody
Battle in Which People are
Stunned, Killed, Wounded
and Bones Broken on all
Sides—Ohio Citizens
Fight With Rob-
bers—Fatal
Fend.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A desperate fight which represented the turning in of a riot alarm and getting out three patrol wagons loaded with policemen occurred in front of 417 Ashland avenue. One man was instantly killed. Two were fatally hurt and four men and one woman seriously injured. Dead:

HERBERT RAY, neck broken with paving stone and killed in right breast.

Fatally injured:

WILLIAM DENWORTH, skull fractured.

PHILIP MCGRATH, skull fractured.

Seriously injured: James Danworth, right arm broken in three places.

Patrick Cassidy, left arm broken. John Ring, head cut. Mitchell Donahon, head cut.

Mrs. Lizzie Danworth, right arm terribly cut.

At 417 Ashland avenue, Mrs. James Cook has a saloon on the first floor, and the Danworth family, with Cassidy, who is a brother of Mrs. Lizzie Danworth, the wife of William Danworth, reside on the second floor. The Danworths had a lodger named John Marshall, who was too delinquent in paying his rent to suit the Danworths.

THIRD COLLECTING BEST BY FORCE.

On Sunday, Cassidy attempted to collect the rent by force. He was met by Marshall. Cassidy and Marshall resumed their fight, and the latter, who had with him several friends, chased Cassidy into the street. Cassidy was warning up nicely when John Dacey, a friend of Cassidy came along. He had a revolver and tried to shoot the entire party. Cassidy was shot in the arm and did not work. Mrs. Danworth then came to the rescue of Dacey and Cassidy with some paving stones.

At 417 Ashland, Ray and Donahon came along in a buggy. Just how they came mixed up in the fight is not known, but they were in it as soon as they saw it. A paving stone was hurled by Mrs. Danworth struck Ray at the base of the brain and broke his neck. He also received a stab which would have proved fatal had the paving stone been less effective.

THREW HIS BODY IN THE STREET.

By this time a dozen men were in the fight on each side and fists, knives, clubs, revolvers and stones were used in active operation. A cell was sent for the police and just as they began to arrive a strange man, with Donahon's assistance put a revolver in his hand and drove away. After going several blocks, the recovered Ray was dead, threw the body into the street and drove away. The police arrested the other men and carted the injured to the hospital.

ROBBERS REPULSE CITIZENS.

Fierce Battle of the Jesse James Kind
in Ohio.

LEMA, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A battle took place at the intersection of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinac, and the Chicago and Erie roads, 35 miles from this city late last night. Thomas Risser, the night watchman, discovered thieves breaking into Chas. Koch's saloon. He called on them to throw up their hands and they opened fire on him. A well armed mob sprang from the saloon and the fight was on. Watson Risser tackled the robbers single-handed, and was shot twice, once in the hand, while a bullet hit a hole in the top of his head. The robbers made an effort to get out of town, but were followed by the citizens.

Before the robbers had gone far, the citizens pressed the robbers closely, for they were compelled to turn and defend themselves by opening fire. There was a heavy exchange of shots on both sides. The robbers were dark and the citizens, who were armed with shotguns and shotguns, did not know who they were. Several were wounded on both sides. Joseph Lehman, a leading business man, was fatally wounded, and the robbers were badly shot. The citizens were finally forced to retire, when the thieves embraced the opportunity to escape without running another risk of being captured. They and their two dead beat a hasty retreat, going toward Ohio City.

That section of the state is thickly covered with trees, and while a posse was being organized, it is not probable the gang will be overtaken. The gang is so dangerous that few will risk their lives in pursuing them to the woods. It is believed the gang is the same one that visited the town on the occasion of the other battle a year ago.

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.

Bloody Termination of a Feud in South
Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 28.—This afternoon at 2:30 a bloody tragedy was enacted at Blackville, whereby Solomon Brown and John Gibben, a dissipated constable, were killed. The result was the result of an old feud between Gibben and the influential Brown family. Gibben went to the depot yesterday, and opened a case of dry goods consigned to Solomon Brown, for the purpose of seeing contraband whiskey. Gibben was the father of Solomon, and Gibben on the street later and reproached Gibben for opening his packages, and told him of his persecution. The quarrel waxed warm and Gibben was joined by his two sons, Solomon, Isadore and Herman. Gibben, Isadore and Herman, Gibben, Isadore, twenty-two years old, accepted the challenge. Gibben struck at him, but the blow parried and Gibben knocked Gibben down.

At this juncture pistols were drawn and six or seven shots were fired in quick succession. Gibben was shot through the left shoulder and near the heart. He staggered into a store, brim at the same time at the Brown's. One bullet struck Solomon Brown, who fell half way to the ground. Gibben continued his firing and another bullet penetrated Solomon Brown's head, killing him instantly. Another bullet penetrated his heart. When Gibben's pistols were emptied, he placed through the store to the back yard, where he fell and died in ten minutes. Some one told that Coroner H. P. Dyer, who was standing in the store at the time, fired a shot that killed young Brown. The coroner proceeded to look for a request, however, but the sheriff arrived in the midst of the shooting and arrested Gibben. Gibben had been an accessory. Trial Justice Hattie then empaneled a jury and took testimony in relation to Gibben's death. The verdict was that he was killed by Brown and his sons Isadore and Herman. Gibben was accessories before and after the fact.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S SELECTION.

He wants to make the trip to the G. A. R. National Encampment at Pittsburg, but is dissatisfied with the Van-
davia and Pennsylvania Short Lines.
Through trains arrive in Pittsburg and station, convenient to headquarters, hotels and boarding houses. Connecting lines in west will sell low rate tickets and the line to St. Louis via Chicago. Pittsburg September 3 to 10 inclusive. For details apply to A. I. EAMES, T. P. A.,
Wichita.

ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

Congress adjourned yesterday at 2 p. m. Queen Victoria has returned to Balmoral castle.

The weekly crop bulletin of Missouri says that the crops are slightly improved in that state.

The Illinois firemen's tournament is being held in Edwardsville, Ill. The parade came off yesterday night.

The man who committed suicide at Denver, Friday, has been identified as Melbourne, the rainmaker.

Loke and Gordon have been identified as Chicago as the men who held up the St. Paul train Friday night.

The Eaton and Stevens Boat and Shoe company of Boston, has applied for a receiver. Liabilities are \$300,000.

Clem Deaver of Omaha, was nominated by the Populists of the Second congressional district of Nebraska yesterday.

Tropical heat prevails throughout Austria and the troops taking part in maneuvers near Vienna have suffered terribly.

At Melbourne the house of assembly meeting yesterday passed a vote of censure on the governor.

Forest fires in the Olympia mountains and on Vancouver's island have obscured the sun and made navigation dangerous.

The Glen Bend Reservoir and Irrigation company's property was sold in Phoenix, Arizona, yesterday by the receiver for \$900,000.

At Brookfield, Mo., yesterday the Republicans of the Second congressional district nominated Charles H. Loomis of that city.

The Comte de Paris is suffering, in London, from a malady, which it is said, will terminate fatally. The queen of Portugal is at his bedside.

A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says that a forest fire has been arrested for purchasing slaves.

Cardinal Gibbons, is it authoritatively announced, at the arch-episcopal residence at Baltimore, will go to Europe this fall. He will visit Rome.

At Norfolk, Nebraska, yesterday the Republicans of the Third congressional district re-nominated by acclamation, George D. McKelvie.

Rev. J. A. M. Williams of the Episcopal Baptist church of Baltimore, and founder of the Young Men's Christian association died last night, aged 74.

Dr. O'Brien of Topeka, retired army surgeon died yesterday of malaria fever. He was well known professionally, politically and in army circles.

Commissioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau has decided that playing cards used as advertisements are not exempt from the tax.

A dispatch from Boston says that the new tariff law had no effect on the wool market yesterday, dealers having anticipated free wool for months.

The little town of Vesper, Wisconsin, was destroyed by a fire which broke out at the plant of the Sherry-Cameron Lumber company was consumed.

At Kansas City it was discovered yesterday that a discrepancy in the wire service of the Associated Press, and that the duty is increased on two items.

The Japanese torpedo gun-boat Tatsu has been detained at Adrien on its way to China, because its crew and captain are under suspicion of piracy.

Yesterday Judge River appointed the receivers of the Union Pacific, also receivers of the Oregon Short Line, practically uniting the Union Pacific system again.

The new minister, Mr. Shinnick, from Japan, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, en route to President Cleveland yesterday, to which executive replied in diplomatic parlance.

The "Black and Tan" Republicans of the 1st congressional district at St. Louis, yesterday elected a substantial advance in the direction of reform, but commended Cleveland and Wilson for their support of the house bill. Gorman was denounced.

At Cincinnati, O., yesterday \$10,000 was described as a substantial advance in the revenue office and only 30,000 were on hand, and those were distributed so as to go around to all applicants. Not a dollar of whisky tax was paid for the first time in the history of the office.

The committee from Hastings, Nebraska, appeared before Senator Stanford yesterday and asked that Father English be expelled from the senate. The committee was denied, but it is said that Stanford promised to consider the matter.

Hon. W. C. Hoxsels of Jefferson, Ohio, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was 85 years old. He was in newspaper work from 1830 to 1874, when he was appointed by President Grant, United States consul at Quebec, where he served four years, and lived at Toronto.

A conference of salt men including J. F. Ewing, of St. Louis; W. S. Moore, and Mayor Vincent of Hutchinson, Kas., and E. H. Hart of Oklahoma, met yesterday in order to complete with England where men are paid 20 cents a day, wages in salt works would have to be decreased 100 per cent and the industry would probably be forced out of business.

The London Times announces that the scheme which has been under discussion for thirty years has practically matured to a point where it is now being considered by the British government.

London on a site in Westminster purchased by the late Cardinal Manning for \$2,000. The total cost of the edifice, it is estimated, will be \$2,500,000.

A Frivolous Interruption.—They were discussing the merits of a recent popular novel when somebody proposed the following: "Popular with the members of the poker club—Chips that pass in the night." It broke up the meeting.—Judge.

A Curious Superstition.—Natural phenomena often give rise to superstitions, and when these are of long standing and have been augmented by tradition, credulous people seem to pin their faith to them unquestioningly. The natives of the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, are very certain that a bird that divides their territory from Annam, this plateau is covered with trees and dense foliage, and is a region of almost perpetual rains. Hunters are forbidden to speak aloud, and fires must not be lighted lest it should cause the rain to fall. These untutored children of the forest long ago grasped the idea that rainfalls could be precipitated by concussion or by disturbing the strata of the air. They, however, regarded the matter as something supernatural, and wonderful, and that as was killed by arrows and the natural cause and effect.—N. Y. Ledger.

It is some years since New York has attempted to cultivate the Victoria regia, or Amazonian lily, although it is an easy matter to develop its great leaves, even though blossoms are an impossibility. The daring scheme of a former superintendent of gardens to cultivate the lily in the open air by the aid of artificial heat, to be furnished by a steam company, was never realized. It was estimated that blossoms procured in this fashion would cost about eighty dollars each.

SHE WED A NEGRO

FLAXEN-HAIRED WHITE GIRL OF
KANSAS CAUSES TROUBLE

Miss Elopes With a Colored Man,
Marries Him and Returns Home
and Settles Down—Deputy Mar-
shal Takes a Hand, But the
People of the Commu-
nity are Divided and
Nothing is Done.
News of State
of Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

EMPIRA, Kan., Aug. 28.—Very singular matters are taking place just now at the town of Empira in this, Lyon, county. It is no less an anomaly than the elopement of a pretty white girl with a negro, then return home, and a division of the trouble among the citizens of the town.

About three weeks ago Jesse Reed, a negro who lives near Hartford, disappeared, as did also at the same time Miss Lizzie Bethune, the 15-year-old daughter of a well-to-do white farmer of the same vicinity. It was supposed that the two eloped and a note left by the young lady has been made public in which she declares she prefers to be the wife of a negro to being made a "nigger" at home.

Yesterday the pair returned to the town, married and prepared to settle down. The parents at once sent for a deputy sheriff.

He has not been able to do anything, as the part of the community defends the girl, and says she is right and shall live with the negro.

Other members of the community are horrified and demand that something be done.

Miss Bethune is a pretty blonde with flaxen hair and blue eyes. She says she loves her husband and will remain his wife. The family is well known throughout the county, and interest in the result of the strange case is intense.

POPS SICK OF MARTIN.

ATWOOD, Kan., Aug. 28.—At the Populist county convention here Mr. Davis was nominated for representative on the following platform:

Resolved, That the nominees for representative of this convention be and is hereby instructed under all circumstances and conditions to oppose the reelection of the Hon. John Martin or the election of any other Democrat or Republican to the office of United States senator and to only favor for that important office to the people the election of a man whose past party affiliations and reputation for honesty and integrity make his pledges a guarantee of fidelity to the principles and policies enunciated in the Omaha platform and the platform adopted by the late convention of the Populists of the state of Kansas without the least equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever.

NOW FOR PITTSBURG.

28th Annual Encampment of G. A. R. Low
Rates via B. & O.

For the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Pittsburg, September 8th to 15th and the meeting of the Naval Veterans at Jacksonville, September 28th, the B. & O. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Pittsburg from stations on the line September 8th to 10th, valid for return passage until September 15th inclusive. The rate for the round trip from Chicago will be \$10.00, and correspondingly low rates for other stations. Tickets will also be placed on sale at intermediate points throughout the west and northwest.

No matter where you start from ask for tickets via Historic B. & O.

For information and rates write to L. S. Allen, Asst. G. P. A. B. & O., Grand Central station, Chicago, Ills.

A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

An English Physician's Hungry Experience in Africa.

A real, fine old English gentleman was Dr. Thomas Gurnton, who, while confabulating with a number of friends in a prominent Washington resort recently, related a number of interesting experiences in his career. His later years have been passed looking out for sick people in the Canadian north, but his younger days were marked with activity and no little adventures.

"What do you regard as about the most perilous position you were ever in, doctor?" asked a writer for the Post.

"Well," musingly replied the doctor, "I am sure a circumstance that happened when, as a young man, I had the double office of supercargo and surgeon of an English trading vessel on the African coast, left a deeper and more painful impression on my mind than any other event in my life."

His listeners gathered somewhat closer, and the doctor went on:

"Our captain and the ship's company generally were pretty well acquainted with the natives, and various kings and priests and other men in authority would frequently come aboard to get a bite of salt pork and once in awhile a glass of rum, etc., so it was not considered dangerous to go ashore and make little excursions into the interior. The natives were cannibals, but they knew whom to eat, and interest for their personal welfare prevented their molesting us for the blood of an Englishman. I went ashore one day with the mate, who got the notion into his head that he wanted to kill two or three gorgeously plumed birds, cure and dress their wing feathers and take them home to his sweetheart. We got separated in the jungle and I became lost. I had left my pocket compass aboard the ship and to save my life I couldn't locate myself. Well, I was in that forest for two days without a thing to eat before I was lucky enough to strike the coast, from which I had at no time been three miles distant. I was starving. I think for the first time in my life I realized what hunger was."

Here the doctor made a grimace. "Bored," he said, "as I got near the coast my nostrils met a most savory odor. It increased my torment of hunger tenfold, while my heart revolted at the prospect of food; but to my horror and fright I walked right into a group of niggers boiling a man. The remembrance of the temptation offered me clings to me yet. Weak as I was, however, I ran from the place lest I should become a cannibal. If I had remained with those niggers in my starved condition I should have been in paragon of their awful brood. But I was safe, for a party from the ship soon found me, and when I saw them I fainted away. That terrible temptation," the doctor continued, "was the one event of all my career that makes me gloomy whenever I think of it—and I almost always think of it."

A Soft Answer.

She—Do you think a woman should have a constitutional right to vote?

He—Well, no, her constitution isn't strong enough for it.—Detroit Free Press.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Weather for Wichita and vicinity today—Continued fair weather with stationary temperature. Highest temperature yesterday... 63. Lowest... 38. Wind... S.W. With smoky weather, low humidity, 63 per cent in the morning and 32 per cent at night. Light south to southeast wind. Average for month thus far... 59. August average, past five years... 59. Average for 25th day of month... 59. Forecast for 29th day of month... Fair. For Kansas and Indian Territory—Fair, south winds.

A RECORD-BREAKING YEAR.

Grasshoppers in February, Snow in June and Hard Times All the While.

According to old weather records kept in Bennington, Vt., the month of February, 1893, was decidedly tropical as compared with the current month, which some regard as unusually mild.

The record quoted by the Troy Times states that in the early part of the month in that year there was little frost in the ground and showers were frequent.

The Vermont State Banner—now the Bennington Banner—says that on the 3d of the month Mr. Ford brought into the office a handful of grasshoppers. Squirrels had made their appearance and it was reported that frogs had been seen in the ponds.

Rev. E. W. Hooker, D. D., pastor of the old first church at Bennington Center, became alarmed over such continued mild weather for this latitude and predicted that dire results would follow, and to the credulous it subsequently seemed as though the good doctor's words had the ring of prophecy in them.

But, though the morning was bright and sunny and a south wind blew soft and springlike, few hearts expanded with the sunshine of happiness. The scarcity of money was unexampled. Nothing but due bills were in circulation. The laboring man could find little or nothing to do, and he seldom heard the ring of coin or the rustle of a bank note.

June 11 of the same year there was a blustering snow-storm, the snow falling to the depth of three inches. June 14 there was a slight frost, and at subsequent periods in the same month the weather was so severe that Joe formed a half-inch thick. A breath of wind swept through the valley.

All verbiage, except those of the most hardy sort, were cut down. Many remembered Dr. Hooker's words, and some thought the bad weather was a judgment sent upon them for finding fault with the times. In that year one of the largest establishments the town ever had, the Bennington Furnace company, failed, owing to the unprecedented low price of